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BRIEF MENTION.

Die Sprache der Mittelkentischen Evangelien (Codd. Royal 1 A 14 and Hatton 38). Ein Beitrag zur Englischen Grammatik, von MAX RIEMANN. Berlin, Weidmannsche Buchhandlung, 1883. 110 S.

The author makes a very full grammatical study of the language of the Anglo-Saxon Gospels contained in the above-mentioned two MSS of the *twelfth* century, the latest that we possess, basing his studies on the Cambridge edition projected by Kemble, who prepared part of St. Matthew, which, after his death, was completed and published by Hardwicke in 1858. The edition was completed by Prof. Skeat, who issued St. Mark, 1871, St. Luke, 1874, and St. John, 1878. Prof. Skeat, in his preface to St. Luke, determined the relation of the six MSS to each other, showing that the Hatton MS (H) was copied from the Royal (R), which was itself a copy of the Bodleian 441 (B). Riemann brings forward additional proofs that H was copied from R, and after a lengthy grammatical study (about 100 pages) of both the phonology and inflection, concludes that both of these MSS are of the same dialect, and that this is the Kentish, as appears from a brief comparison with the recognized Kentish monuments, the Glosses, the Paraphrase of the fifty-first psalm, and the Hymn "wuton wuldrian," and the much later Ayenbite of Inwyt (ed. Morris for E. E. T. Society). While the grammar of the Gospels, as given in these MSS, is very full, the comparison is very brief. Riemann does not take into consideration the so-called Kentish Psalter (Zeuner, Halle, 1881), as both Sweet and Sievers have contested the correctness of this designation, and he thinks that it needs further confirmation. He takes exception to Skeat's dates, who assigned R to the reign of Stephen and H to that of Henry II, considering that Wanley, who assigned both to the reign of Henry II, is more nearly right, and that the apparent difference of language is due to the fact that R was copied from a more correct exemplar than H was, the copyist of R having introduced errors of his own. Prof. Skeat had assigned the Hatton Gospels to about 1170, and they are used by Dr. Murray, in his New English Dictionary, as c. 1160, so the Royal MS cannot well be placed later than 1150, and both belong to the Old English Transition period. A few misprints, not mentioned in the errata, have been noticed, the most important of which is (p. 6) "Dass R unmittelbar aus H abgeschrieben ist," etc., which should be "H aus R." An index would have aided reference.

S. Editha, sive Chronicon Vilodunense im Wiltshire Dialekt aus MS Cotton. Faustina B III. Herausgegeben von C. HORSTMANN. Heilbronn, Gebr. Henninger, 1883. VIII u. 116 S.

Horstmann continues his invaluable services to Middle English literature by the publication of this edition of St. Editha from the unique MS above mentioned. It is a poem of nearly 5000 lines, with alternate rime, but, as

Horstmann remarks at the close of his short preface, the rhythm of four accents is so rude that it does violence to every rule. It was published in 1830 by W. H. Black under the title *Chronicon Vilodunense*, and is thus cited in Dr. Murray's *New English Dictionary*, with the assigned date 1420, which Horstmann concurs in, as in the list of founders of the abbey of Wilton Henry V is mentioned as still living. The poem gives the history of the abbey from its origin as a priory with thirteen nuns under King Egbert (830), and the foundation of the abbey by King Alfred (890), on to King Edgar, whose daughter was St. Editha, and her mother was a novice of the abbey. Then follow the history of St. Editha, abbess of the monastery, her miracles during life and after death (984), the translation of her bones, and the numerous miracles performed by her, with occasional apparitions, during the reigns of various sovereigns down to Henry I. The MS contains also, in the same dialect and verse-measure, the legend of St. Etheldrede (printed in Horstmann's *A.-E. Legenden, Neue Folge*); these two constitute the sole certain monuments of the dialect of Wiltshire, and, therefore, from a linguistic point of view they are of the highest importance.

Horstmann rightly says: "Die Form ist noch ausserordentlich primitiv, der Satzbau ohne jede Neigung zur Periode, stete Wiederholungen nachschleppend; es ist als ob die Sprache und die Diktion nach Jahrhunderte zurückseien." Although not earlier than 1415-20, it is much more archaic than Robert of Brunne, over 100 years earlier. The poet shows himself to be a very learned man, familiar with the Latin literature of the time. "Der Stil," adds Horstmann, "ist chronikenhaft, naiv, und nicht ohne einen historischen Reiz, wie gerade eine solche urväterliche Schreibweise fesseln kann." It would be an interesting and valuable study to frame a grammar of the Wiltshire dialect from these two legends, and a real contribution to the history of the English dialects.

Wulfstan. Sammlung der ihm zugeschriebenen Homilien, nebst untersuchungen über ihre echtheit. Herausgegeben von A. NAPIER. I. Text und Varianten. Berlin, Weidmannsche Buchhandlung, 1883. X u. 318 S.

This work forms the fourth volume of the *Sammlung Englischer Denkmäler* in kritischen Ausgaben, the other volumes being J. Zupitza's edition of Aelfric's *Grammatik und Glossar*, I. Text und Varianten; A. Brandl's *Thomas of Erceldoune*; and G. Lütke's *The Erl of Tolous and the Emperes of Almayn*. Napier proposes to print in critical form all the writings which have been ascribed to Wulfstan, Archbishop of York (1002-1023),¹ and then to settle those which were really written by him, basing his work upon Wanley's *Catalogue*, in which fifty-four Homilies are ascribed to Wulfstan. To these eight others are added, so that the volume contains sixty-two in all, but some are at once denied to Wulfstan and attributed to Aelfric and others. Twenty-three MSS have been examined, and this first part contains the Anglo-Saxon text and the MS variations, now printed for the first time, with a few exceptions. The second part will contain an investigation of the authorship.

¹ See also Napier's dissertation, *Ueber die Werke des altenglischen Erzbischofs Wulfstan*. Weimar, 1882.

Cynewulf's Elene, mit einem Glossar. Herausgegeben von J. ZUPITZA. Zweite Auflage. Berlin, Weidmannsche Buchhandlung, 1883. VIII u. 80 S.

Zupitza has already found it necessary to issue a second edition of his Cynewulf's Elene, and in this edition he has made use of a collation of the MS by Knöll and one by R. Wülcker. The variations and conjectures of editors are given in foot-notes. It deserves notice that the glossary is arranged as in his A.-E. Uebungsbuch, that is, the long vowels are not separated from the short ones, *æ* is treated with *a*, *ea* stands before *eb*, *eo* before *ep*, *ie* before *if*, *io* before *ip*, initial *þ* or *ð* after *y*, medial and final under *d*. This arrangement is a convenient one for editors to follow, offers a consistent plan, and is preferable to that of Heyne in his edition of "Beowulf." But the meanings of the words are given with too great conciseness, and in this respect the glossary is not equal to that of Heyne. It seems unnecessary to add another to the divisions of the Anglo-Saxon strong verbs as given by Grimm, Koch, Maetznor, and Sievers. That of Sievers might well have been followed, so that we might gradually attain some uniformity of nomenclature. A brief bibliography has been supplied, which increases the usefulness of this excellent edition.

Jahresbericht über die Erscheinungen auf dem Gebiete der germanischen Philologie. Herausgegeben von der Gesellschaft für deutsche Philologie in Berlin. Fünfter Jahrgang, 1883. Leipzig, Reissner, 1884.

This valuable journal has completed its fifth year, and has taken a high position in the bibliographical world. It embraces all departments of Teutonic philology, the special works and articles being distributed under twenty-two sections, whose titles I have not space to transcribe, but suffice it to say that they include lexicography, grammar, both general and special, dialectology, literary and social history, antiquities, mythology, paedagogy, and works and essays relating to each one of the Teutonic languages. A marked feature of the publication is that, in addition to the title, references are given to important reviews of the work named, and often a brief summary of the character of the work and of the views expressed by the reviewers, so that it is of practical utility to all students of Teutonic philology.

The section on English is under the care of Dr. John Koch, Professor in the Dorotheenstädtischen Realgymnasium in Berlin, and well known to students of English as a Chaucer scholar. This section includes about 320 works and articles in one or another department of English philology and literature, out of a total of over 1800 noticed in the volume. Those embraced under the title Monuments (*Denkmäler*) cover only the Old English (*i. e.* Anglo-Saxon) and Middle English periods, closing with the fifteenth century, as it would increase to too great an extent the compass of the work to include with such detail the bibliography of modern English works. By way of example, it may be mentioned that under "Beowulf" fourteen titles are given, including Holder's reprint of the MS; the E. E. T. Society's Autotype Facsimile, edited by Professor Zupitza; Professor Harrison's reprint of Heyne's text; articles, programs, and essays by Professor Sievers and others; the reprint of Grein's

translation; and my own translation, with a brief account of it and references to notices in different journals. The work will be found a very useful bibliographical aid to scholars.

J. M. G.

The new edition of Hadley's Greek Grammar, by Prof. F. D. ALLEN, of Harvard, will attract general attention among school teachers. (New York, Appletons, 1884.) No one can pronounce on the merits of a school-book without actual trial. The little that can be said by one who is not in a position to make use of this practical test must relate to the theoretical foundation. Still some things are patent to the very first inspection as improvements on the old edition. Such are the marking of the quantity of the *ancipites* and the addition of the references, the latter after the revised edition of Krüger's grammar, on which Hadley was largely dependent. Of the other and more important changes, Professor Allen given a summary in his preface. The order of treatment has been changed in a few instances and the nomenclature of the suffixes of the verb simplified; the paradigms have been presented in greater accordance with Attic usage. But all is not changed that should have been changed, and those who are amused at the persistence of oversights and blunders in the best books will be amused at the persistence of some mistakes which have passed their legal majority. So, for instance, Hadley, in 289 *b*, says: '*v* is used for 21, being the 21st letter of the alphabet.' This lapse, so strange in so accomplished a scholar, has stood twenty-four years without correction, and Professor Allen's printers have been so unfortunate as to make of the *v* a *ν*. The syntax of the moods is dependent on Goodwin, and the categories of general and particular, now familiarly recognized—thanks to Bäumlein in Germany and Goodwin in this country—are unduly emphasized. Historical facts are ignored to make a rule. It is in nowise true, for instance, that *εἰ* with the indicative present is always particular, and the rule has to be crossed by an exception that destroys it. (See A. J. P., III, p. 435). For the treatment of the final sentence also Professor Allen does homage to Professor Goodwin. While letting down the bars so generously to the subjunctive and practically reversing the rule of sequence for so familiar an author as Homer, for Aischylos, for Sophokles, for Aristophanes (A. J. P., V, p. 438), in honor of prose freedom, it is a pity that Professor Allen should not have uttered one little word of caution as to *ὥς*, which figures side by side with *ἵνα*. In a syntax that considers so much "unimportant or self-evident," it is hardly to be expected that any distinction should be made between *ὥς* and *ὥς ἄν*, *ὅπως* and *ὅπως ἄν*, and *εἰ* with the future indicative is said not to differ essentially from *ἐάν* with subjunctive, both the examples given being oddly enough of a minatory character. But among the traditional counter-senses one finds the statement that the second person of the future "is used as a softened form of command." Supposing this to be true—and it is conspicuously false (A. J. P., IV, p. 440)—it shows a range of observation as to tone which should include some other things that have been omitted as "unimportant or self-evident." Surely after Sturm's treatise on *πρίν* (A. J. P., IV, p. 82), to say nothing of work done nearer home, a more satisfactory statement of the use of that particle might have been expected. But these and other matters must be reserved for a more elaborate article on a

number of syntactical works that demand early attention. The book is clearly printed, and the spirit of practical good sense which characterized the first edition is conspicuous in this.

Handbook of Latin Writing. By HENRY PREBLE and CHARLES P. PARKER. Boston, Ginn, Heath & Co., 1884.

The bulk of this little book consists of passages of English, chiefly narrative, and each containing some twenty or thirty lines, to be rendered into Latin. But there are no hints as to the phraseology or turns of expression it may be desirable to employ in the translation appended to the separate exercises. The editors have preferred to group together all their suggestions in an introduction, and have given a single specimen of their own handling of a similar passage. Many of these remarks are useful and show a nice appreciation of the characteristics of Latin style. But as of each it may be said with Capt. Bunsby, "the bearings of this observation lays in the application on it," some teachers may desiderate a more direct connection between the introductory hints and the separate exercises. Indeed, the maturity implied by the assumed ability of the pupil to handle the exercises without further aid seems a little inconsistent with the elementary character of some of those suggestions. However, as a collection of material, the book leaves nothing to be desired, and a teacher who will take the pains can use it with his class with profit.

C. D. MORRIS.

Deutsche Litteraturdenkmale der 18 u. 19 Jahrhunderts, herausgegeben von BERNHARD SEUFERT. No. 19. A. W. Schlegel's Vorlesungen über schöne Litteratur u. Kunst. Dritter Theil: Geschichte der romantischen Litteratur. Heilbronn, Gebrüder Henninger, 1884.

The famous Heilbronn house continues undauntedly the important enterprise of reproducing the literary monuments of Germany. This volume completes the set of A. W. Schlegel's Lectures—revolutionary in their time, still memorable, still worth reading and weighing. Slow to receive impressions from abroad, the English public felt Schlegel's views as novelties even within the memory of middle-aged men, and those whose boyhood owed much to Schlegel will be glad to revive their acquaintance with the aesthetics of the period.

A Hand-book of Latin Synonyms. Based on Meissner's *Kurzgefasste Lateinische Synonymik*. By EDGAR S. SHUMWAY. Boston, Ginn, Heath & Co., 1884.

A useful translation of a useful compendium. Still the whole thing could be put in a corner of a Latin Composition, and one dreads the multiplication of little text-books on special lines of study. The inner margin is liberal, so that students may enter such additional synonyms as they find in their reading; but students who would do this, would want something much more elaborate.

Homer's Iliad I-XII. With an introduction, a brief Homeric Grammar, and notes by D. B. MONRO. Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1884.

An attractive edition for schools. The summary of the Homeric Question will be useful to beginners, though it does not give all the recent phases of the controversy; the Homeric grammar is full enough for its immediate purpose, and those who are more familiar with German work than with English—as are most American scholars—will be glad that Mr. Monro has not limited himself strictly to the limits of a school edition, but has made occasional references to special treatises in English. The notes seem to strike a happy mean.

Orbis Terrarum Antiquus in Scholarum usum depictus ab ALB. VAN KAMPEN. Gotha, Sumptibus Justi Perthes, 1884.

A serviceable school atlas—not too crowded. Upper and Lower Italy face each other—a great gain. Athens is given after Curtius and Kaupert in a large and singularly clear map, but Olympia and Troy are on too small a scale to serve any serious purpose.

Messrs. Ginn, Heath & Co., Boston, will soon publish an Introduction to the Study of Language, being a critical survey of the history and methods of comparative Philology of the Indo-European languages, by B. Delbrück, translated by E. Channing.